

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 6, 1892.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHELAN REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS.

Second District.

JOHN F. DAVIS,
Of Calaveras.

[New York Press.]

TARIFF PICTURES.

The tin plate industry was one year old on the first day of this month. During the first quarter of its existence we made 826,922 pounds; during the second quarter, 1,409,821 pounds; during the third quarter, 3,004,087 pounds. And 2,000,000 pounds more are represented in articles made of American sheet iron or steel and then tinned or plated. All this growth is on account of an advance of the duty from a free trade or revenue level of one cent a pound to the protective level of 2.3 cents a pound.

General Bledsoe of New York stopped long enough in his electioneering at the Chicago Democratic Convention to declare that the duty on champagne is particularly burdensome, because millions of bottles are shipped to Europe every year to be shipped back with foreign labels on them. We are glad to admit that in one case at least the tariff is a tax, when it taxes the un-Americanism of our millionaire champagne drinkers, who scorn to drink wine bearing an American label, and drink the same wine with avidity when it is stamped "imported."—N. Y. American Economist.

A look over the fashionable procession in the park driven as it trails its glittering length along these bright afternoons will show that in many of the bravest establishments the check-rein has been discarded. The author of "Black Beauty" should have lived to have been cheered with this significant entering of the wedge. It may be an encouragement to the continuance of this well-doing that at Windsor the English Queen uses no check-reins.—N. Y. Times.

E. W. Hilgard of the State University warns the public of the danger of using a preparation known as "Compound Extract of Sals," "the Ohio Fruit Company's California Cold Process for Preserving Fruits, Vegetables and Liquids." The preparation answers to preserve fruit for show, but the fruit is not fit for human food, the salsilic acid destroying the digestive organs. The introduction of this "process" would be ruinous to the California fruit canning industry. The agents should be treated as public enemies.

Assemblyman A. J. Bledsoe, of Humboldt county, has been nominated by the Republicans for re-election to the Assembly and instructed to vote for Felton for U. S. Senator. Let the Republicans throughout the State instruct their Assemblymen not to vote for Mike De Young for Senator. We hope the Inyo Republican Convention will give the candidate for Assemblyman to understand that this Assembly District does not want De Young elected to the U. S. Senate.

Senator Stewart's bill to throw open a portion of Pyramid Lake Reservation and the whole of Walker Lake Reservation to settlers will probably not reach the House in time for action at this session. The bill provides that the Walker Lake Pines shall go to Pyramid Lake.

The little town of Amadeo, in Honey Lake Valley, is beginning to boom itself by telegrams telling of a rich ore find near that place; about the breaking out of a grand geyser, a "marvel of beauty and grandeur," etc.

The Knights of Pythias in Indiana are in a quandary on account of the Catholic Church having condemned it in common with all other secret Orders. The Catholics must leave the Order, or be excommunicated.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of P. O. Vincent, the Fresno murderer, and sentenced in April 9th to be hanged. He will now swing.

The President has signed the Act limiting the hours of laborers and mechanics employed on government works.

The Tourist says it is 144 miles around the shore of Lake Tahoe.

The President has vetoed the infamous McGowan Claim bill.

SHOULD BE STOPPED.

If there is anything in these United States to bring our people and Congress to a sense of duty, in devising ways and means to stop the immense immigration from Europe, it should be the Homestead troubles, as the great majority of the men who have inaugurated that strike are foreigners and not citizens of the United States. They come here penniless and to get work offer to do so at a low rate of wages that Americans cannot work for, and in due time when they find they can control their fellow workmen they forcibly demand higher wages, and if their demands are not at once complied with they turn to and destroy the property of those who have been instrumental in putting bread into the mouths of themselves and families, who would otherwise starve. Had this wholesale influx of the scum of Europe been stopped twenty-five years ago we would have no such labor troubles in this country. There would not be a thousand men after every little job that showed itself in the labor market, as there are now. Our State prisons would not be filled with the desperados shipped by foreign Governments to this country. The gates should be shut, and none but the worthy should be allowed to enter this country from foreign ports, and the laws of our country and the respective States should be such that every foreigner, not a naturalized citizen, on conviction of crime should be sent back to the country from which he came, and by this means we would weed our fair land of the undesirable class of foreigners who are terrorizing the country. Every Congressional candidate should be pledged to vote and give an earnest support to measures looking to a stoppage of this damnable invasion of the scum of Europe. The candidate who will not try to stop this immigration should be left at home.

JOYOUS REPUBLICANS.

Calaveras County Celebrates the Nomination of John F. Davis.
Calaveras county gave Hon. John F. Davis, our next Congressman from this Second District, a grand reception on his return home after his nomination for Congress by the late Republican Convention. San Andreas on the night of July 28th was decorated as for a Fourth of July celebration, and was crowded with visitors from all parts of the county to receive Mr. Davis. There was music by the bands, salutes by dynamite and firing of cannon. The reception was not strictly a party affair, as his neighbors, without regard to party, turned out to show their respect and esteem for their friend and neighbor who is to represent them in Congress. A large open-air meeting was held under the trees in front of the Court House and was addressed by Mr. Davis, their guest, Lieutenant Governor Reddick, Ira Hill Reed, F. T. Solinsky, E. F. Floyd and others. Mr. Davis is very popular in Calaveras, Amador and El Dorado counties, where he is well known, and will roll up big majorities in each county against Caminetti.

AN EXCELLENT CHOICE.

The Republicans have acted wisely in selecting their candidates for Congress in this State, and none more so than those of the Sixth District, which will be represented after the Fourth of March next by Harvey Lindley, of Los Angeles. Two years ago Mr. Lindley was a candidate before the Fresno Convention and would have received the nomination had not the Fresno county delegation gone back on their pledge to vote for Lindley when their vote would nominate him. Mr. Lindley is one of the leading citizens of Los Angeles, a fine gentleman, and a man who will make an able representative of California in Congress.

The Democrats in Congress have dealt Carson and Nevada a blow by reducing the appropriation for the Carson Mint to \$15,000—\$11,000 for labor and \$4,000 for supplies, and consequently a number of the employees have been discharged. Perhaps some of these discharged ones belong to the Nevada Silver Clubs, which propose to act so as to throw the election into the House in order that Cleveland and his anti-silver men may run the Government the next four years.

Judge Marr of the Criminal District Court of New Orleans, who mysteriously disappeared last April, is now said to be a prisoner in the hands of the Mafia. A letter presumably from members of the society has been received by Chief of Police Gaster, in which they demand \$500 to deliver him up, or \$100 to simply set him at liberty. If the money is not sent within twenty days the writers say they will send Marr's right ear to the Chief of Police.

Perhaps the Mafia want another dose of New Orleans popular justice.

Adams and Co. the great Express Company of the East, have sold their entire business on the San Francisco and St. Louis lines of railroad, which takes in all their business south and west of St. Louis, to Wells, Fargo & Co.

NEW TO-DAY.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
in the "BRICK"
BRIDGEPORT.

Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING, HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS
Proprietor.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The late Republican State Convention at Sacramento adopted the following resolutions:

The Republican party, in State Convention assembled at Sacramento July 28th, 1892, does hereby adopt the following resolutions as expressive of its views on the issues of the day.

First—We reaffirm the principles enunciated in the platform and resolutions of the Republican State Convention adopted at Stockton May 4th, 1892.

Second—We adopt the platform and resolutions of the National Republican Convention, adopted at Minneapolis June 9, 1892.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge the earnest, cordial and united support of the Republican party to the nominees of the Minnesota convention, Harrison and Reid.

Resolved, That in the organization of the National Republican League of the United States and the American Republican College League we recognize able and efficient auxiliaries of and welcome them to the ranks of the Republican party and to active participation in the affairs of the State.

Resolved, That the Republican party of California has always stood for the material development of the State, and believing that increased facilities of transportation both by water and rail will conduce to that end it demands from the general Government the early completion under Government control of the Nicaragua Canal and the liberal expenditure of money to improve our harbors and internal waterways, and it invites capital to build into the State other and competing transcontinental lines of railway, pledging protection and support to all the instrumentalities existing and to be created that may promote the general welfare and give to the people the benefit of the law of competition.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this convention will be instructed to telegraph our representatives in the Senate of the United States urging the immediate passage of the Mining bill now pending in that body.

Thomas B. Bard, of Ventura, and Joseph C. Campbell, of San Francisco, were elected Electors-at-Large, and George B. Cook, of Merced, and A. S. Halliday, of San Francisco, Alternates-at-Large. The First Congressional District nominated William C. S. of Humboldt, as Elector, and H. W. Walbridge, of Siskiyou, as Alternate, and E. W. Davis, of Sonoma, for Congress.

The Second District nominated George B. Sperry, of San Joaquin, for Elector, and M. L. Murry, of Butte, as Alternate, and John F. Davis, of Calaveras, for Congress.

The Third nominated James A. Wynmire for Elector, and W. P. Harrington, of Colusa, for Alternate, and S. G. Hilborn for Congress.

The Fourth nominated I. Hecht for Elector, and J. B. Stearns for Alternate, and C. O. Alexander for Congress.

The Fifth nominated H. V. Morehouse, of Santa Clara, for Elector, and E. F. Donnelly, of San Francisco, for Alternate, and Eugene F. Loud for re-election to Congress.

The Sixth selected John T. Porter, of Monterey, for Elector, and E. L. Williams, of Santa Cruz, as Alternate. At a subsequent session at Santa Cruz, Harvey Lindley, of Los Angeles, was nominated for Congress.

The Seventh selected S. L. Hanscom, editor of the Modesto Herald, for Elector, and L. B. Olcese, of Bakersfield, for Alternate. Congressman W. F. Brown had been previously nominated for re-election.

The Pittsburg and Mexico Tin Mining Company, whose mines are at Portillo, Col., near Durango, recently sent a carload of good tin to New York. Three tin mines are now being worked by this company. The ore, after being washed, effecting a certain amount of concentration, shows 40 per cent. of tin. Operations are to be pushed on a large scale.—Denver Mine.

Clement A. Griecom, president of the International Navigation Company, has completed negotiations with the British Government for the formal transfer of the steamships City of Paris and City of New York from English registry to American registry.

Sixty-five miles of track of the Tehuantepec railroad have been laid, and almost all the grading has been done. The road will be about 160 miles long, from the Pacific to the Atlantic side, and it is contemplated to have it completed in one year more.

Athens, Ohio, has an eight-year-old boy who is the possessor of double jointed limbs—arms and legs—which have the singular advantage of bending with equal facility either way.

The public debt was decreased in July \$938,860 50.

POLITICAL.

For Sheriff.

A. MAESTRETTI,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff.

P. E. VAN LOAN.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

LEGAL.

Notices.

SOME EVIL DISPOSED PERSON HAVING circulated a rumor that I am indebted to T. B. Ricker, on a mortgage, I wish to say publicly that said rumor is false, and the party circulating it is a falsifier. I do not owe T. B. Ricker one cent.

NORMAN HUNTOON.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHAPTER CXI.

An Act to provide for the issuance of and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds; and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

[Approved March 17, 1892.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, for the construction and furnishing of a general ferry, passenger, and cargo depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct and issue bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, commencing on the first day of January, 1893, and continuing until the first day of January, 1903, and the first day of July, 1903, and the first day of January, 1904, and the first day of July, 1904, and the first day of January, 1905, and the first day of July, 1905, and the first day of January, 1906, and the first day of July, 1906, and the first day of January, 1907, and the first day of July, 1907, and the first day of January, 1908, and the first day of July, 1908, and the first day of January, 1909, and the first day of July, 1909, and the first day of January, 1910, and the first day of July, 1910, and the first day of January, 1911, and the first day of July, 1911, and the 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TRAPPING CROWS.

How the Bomber Birds are Caught for Shooting Matches.

A Pursuit That Calls for Great Skill on the Part of the Trapper—Methods of Capturing the Corn Stealers.

While the crow is regarded by most people as a black-coated thief, a scavenger, an enemy to the farmer, and worthless bird generally, there are a number of people in and around Philadelphia to whom he is a source of profit, and the second of that city. They are the trappers who make a business of trapping the birds for shooting matches. The crow is very wary, and the traps used in his capture must be of the most simple construction and nicely hidden, or he will never come near, no matter how tempting the bait may be.

The snow covers the ground and everything is frozen up he sometimes becomes bold because of hunger, and at these times he is easily taken in great numbers. The home of the crows around Philadelphia is generally in the thick pine forests of New Jersey, and at night they congregate there in great numbers, to arise at dawn and wing their way to Pennsylvania in search of food. They always fly across at about the same place, and the trappers place their bait on the line of their flight, sometimes feeding them several days before a pull is made. The crows become accustomed to the bait, and each day swarm on the bait and through it. The trap or net is then set in position in the evening and everything made ready for a pull early in the morning. It consists usually of a net made of light but strong twine and quite small-meshed. Two hickory saplings are cut and the large ends made fast in the ground in such a position that the small ends are only a few inches above the level. Strong lines are placed on the small ends, and the saplings are pulled back until they bend almost double. They are then hooked on small cleats. These form the spring. The net is made fast to the ground in the rear of the sapling butts and the other corners are placed on the small ends of the saplings. The net is carefully placed in a small roll and tightly covered with snow and litter. The bait is placed directly in the sweep of the net. When the crows come to eat, a line that is fastened to the cleat holding the springs leads some distance away and into the hands of the trapper, who is generally concealed in a small thatched shanty. When the bait is covered he pulls the cord and the saplings released throw the net over the crows. Lines that are on the ends are then quickly pulled taut, and the crows are captured. A heavy pair of leather gloves is necessary to take the birds from beneath the net, as with their strong beaks and claws they fight to the end. They are placed in large boxes and are usually sold to shooters at twenty-five cents a pair.

Another method is to stretch the net between two poles, their length being just half the width of the net. The free end is fastened to the ground, and small blocks, on which the poles can be readily pulled over, are driven and the ends of the poles placed in them. Only ropes from the upper ends of the poles are drawn tight and staked out in a line with the lower end. Two small lines are run from the upper ends and are spliced together a short distance from the net. From there the single line runs to the trapper. A post, with a pulley at the top, is put in the ground and the pull line run through in order to get the nets to start easily. When the crows congregated on the bait a quick, strong pull shows the poles over on their pulleys and the loose net is spread tightly over the struggling birds.

CLARENCE.

Not an Anonymous Title of the Royal House of England.

For some reason or other the title of duke of Clarence has always been regarded in England as one that was ill-omened, and the New York Recorder, and not only the Recorder but also dissatisfaction was felt by the nation when the queen conferred it a few years ago upon the eldest son of the prince of Wales. There have been only three English princes besides the late Prince of Wales who have borne it, and they can, none of them, be considered as having been fortunate in any sense of the word. The first of them was Thomas, duke of Clarence, brother of King Henry V., of Shakespearean memory, who after fighting for some time as lord lieutenant of Ireland, was finally defeated in a battle with a French-Scottish force in Anjou, and died with a battle ax by the Scotch side of Buchan. The second duke of Clarence was the brother of King Henry IV., married to a daughter of a great and powerful earl of Warwick, he was imprisoned and brought before the house of lords on a charge of high treason against his brother. A sentence of death was pronounced against him. The king, however, did not dare to execute him openly, and he was put to death secretly in the Tower of London by being drowned in a tub of Malmsey wine. The third duke of Clarence was the third son of King George III., who bore the title until he ascended the throne as King William IV. Popularly known as "Silly Billy," he was eccentric to the verge of imbecility, and it is apparent from the memoirs of Charles Greyville that his idiosyncrasies were such as to unfit him for any ordinary profession. Notwithstanding his royal rank it became necessary on two occasions, before he succeeded to the crown, to deprive him of his command of the navy in consequence of his gross incompetence and crass stupidity. The most astounding stories of his lack of intelligence and of his mental derangement are told in a way that there seems to be a strain of insanity in the blood of several of his illegitimate descendants. From this it will be seen that the name of Clarence can scarcely be regarded as a particularly auspicious one in England.

A TELEGRAPHIC HEROINE.

German Soldiers Outwitted by a French Girl.

In the Franco-German war of 1870 the Germans in particular played havoc with the French wires. On arriving at a village, says Chambers' Journal, they would ride up to the telegraph office, cut out the connections and carry off the apparatus, or else employ it to deceive the enemy. They were outwitted, however, on one occasion, and by a woman. Mlle. Juliette Dodu, a girl of eighteen, was director of the telegraph station at Lathiviers, where she lived with her mother when the Prussians entered the town. They took possession of the station, and turning out the two women, confined them to their dwelling on a higher floor. It happened that the wire from the office in running to the pole on the roof passed by the door of the girl's room, and she conceived the idea of tapping the Prussian messages. She had contrived to keep a telegraph instrument, and by means of a derivation from the wire was able to carry out her purpose. Important telegrams of the enemy were thus obtained and secretly communicated to the sub-prefect of the town, who conveyed them across the Prussian lines to the French commander.

Mlle. Dodu and her mother were both arrested, and proofs of their guilt were soon discovered. They were brought before a court martial and speedily condemned to death, but the sentence had to be confirmed by the commander of the Corps d'armee, Prince Frederick Charles, who, having spoken with Mlle. Dodu on several occasions, desired her to be produced. He inquired her motive in committing so grave a breach of what are called the "laws of war." The girl replied: "Je suis Française" (I am a French woman). The prince confirmed the sentence, but, happily, before it was executed the news of the armistice arrived and saved her life. In 1878 this telegraphic heroine was in charge of the post office at Montreuil, near Vincennes, and on the 15th of August she was decorated with the Legion of Honor by Marshal McMahon, president of the republic.

A FELINE SPOOK.

Cat-Craft Delusions of the Old-Time Celts.

One of the strangest superstitions in all history was that which prevailed in China about thirteen hundred years ago. It was believed that the spirit of a cat possessed the power of conjuring away property from one person to another, and inflicted through incantations, bodily harm, writes D. MacGowan in the Detroit News. The popular belief was intensified and spread like an epidemic until every disastrous affair that took place was ascribed to cat-spirit agency set in motion by some mischievous enemy. Accusations were lodged against suspected persons, and the slightest evidence sufficing for conviction—the malicious were encouraged to trump up charges against the innocent, until the country became a pandemonium. No one was safe, from the imperial family down to the humblest clodhopper. Even a magnate of the reigning house, who enjoyed the titular distinction of prince or king of Szechuan, was executed for nefariously employing the agency of cat spirits. In this manner several thousands were implicated before the delusion appears to have been of brief duration; incentives such as kept up the witch mania for centuries were wanting in China.

Coming down to our own times we find a cat-craft delusion prevailed over a great portion of Chekiang. In the summer and autumn of 1847 frightful wraiths appeared throughout the departments of Hangchow, Shaoching, Ningpo and Taichow. They were demons and three-legged cats. On the approach of night a fetid odor was perceptible in the air when dwellings were entered by something by which people were bewitched, causing alarm everywhere. On detecting the effluvia in the air, householders commenced gong-beating, and the spirits, frightened by the sonorous noise, quickly retreated. This lasted for several months, when the weird phenomenon ceased.

HOW NOT TO INVEST MONEY.

Seven Rules That All Women Will Do Well to Observe.

The advice that an English lawyer has given his countrywomen in regard to investments is well worthy of adoption by American maids and matrons. It is brief and to the point, and there are only seven of the rules:

Never buy anything not fully paid up. Do not apply to an advertising broker (members of the stock exchange are not allowed to advertise). There are honorable "outside" brokers no doubt, but you have no protection from them should they be the reverse.

Be content with four or at most four and one-half per cent.; beyond that you get more risk than is wise.

Avoid mines and foreign investments. Buy registered stock, preferring stock to scrip, because if scrip is lost your money is gone; but by giving an indemnity you can recover registered stock, even if the certificate is lost or burned.

Never venture on house property without consulting a solicitor. Never lend money (unless under very exceptional circumstances) at any price.

The Tramp Fraternity of Russia.

A Russian newspaper recently undertook to investigate the conditions of the bosaks kemandra or tramp fraternity of Russia, and declares that in Kief alone they number more than two thousand persons, living in the alleys, barges and other available hiding places among the Dnieper, and that two-thirds of the number are men of culture, graduates, many of them, of the universities and theological seminaries. "A more wretched and dissipated crowd," remarks the paper, "it would be hard to imagine. All the more dismal and appalling appears their life for the very reason that men of culture and knowledge are cultivated in the ranks of this wretched fraternity."

LUCKY ROSEMARY.

A Plant That Was Used as an Antidote for Evil.

In the south of Europe the rosemary has long had magic properties ascribed to it. The Spanish ladies used to wear it as an antidote against the evil eye, and the Portuguese called it the Elixir plant and dedicated it to the fairies. The idea of the antidote, says All the Year Round, may have been due to a confusion of the name with that of the Virgin, but, as a matter of fact, the "rosemarinus" is frequently mentioned by old Latin writers, including Horace and Ovid.

The name came from the fondness of the plant for the sea shore; hence it often gets sprinkled with the "ros" or dew of the sea—that is to say, sea-spray. Another cause of confusion, perhaps, was that the leaves of the plant somewhat resemble those of the juniper, which in medieval times was held sacred to the Virgin Mary.

In the island of Crete, it is said, a bride dressed for the wedding still calls last of all for a sprig of rosemary to bring her luck. And now we come to find rosemary in close association with both marriage and death, just as the hyacinth was, and perhaps still is, among the Greeks. It is interesting to trace the connection by which the same plant came to have two such different uses.

One of the earliest mentions of rosemary in English literature is in a poem of the fourteenth century, called "The Glorious Rosemary," which begins thus:

This herb is callit rosemarye,
Of vertu that is gode and fyne;
But all the vertues I lene can,
Nor, I trowe, no crillych man.

A MISER'S HOARD.

An Old Frenchman's Queer Hiding Place for His Money.

The relatives and heirs of an old man who recently died in a small French village have to congratulate themselves on the circumstance that his death took place during the winter, and that, consequently, while waiting in his cottage for the departure of the funeral cortege to the church and the cemetery, a fire was made to warm the room. The defunct, says the London Standard, was in humble circumstances, and though of a thrifty, careful disposition, nobody thought he had left any property worth mentioning behind him. The day of the funeral being a very cold one, the old man's store of firewood was drawn upon more freely, possibly, than the thrifty cottager himself would have approved of, and this led to a remarkable discovery. As the flames from the crackling logs shot up, one of the clumps of wood split in two, and out of it, to the surprise of the assembled relatives, rolled a golden stream of louis d'or. When this precious log, which the deceased had chosen as the hiding place of its savings, was emptied of its contents, there was found over one hundred and fifty gold pieces—quite a fortune for a man in his humble position in life. People of a miserly disposition are fond of concealing their hoards in queer places. But it is probable that none of the old cottager's relatives would have dreamed of inspecting his store of firewood.

ASTROLOGICAL HOROLOGY.

Computing Time by the Movements of the Stars.

Most people in a clear day can, without a watch or other timepiece, form a closely approximate idea of the time of day by the position of the sun, but few, perhaps, have guessed at any similar method of computing the time during the night without any other means than the "starry skies." Notwithstanding, a fairly reliable time indicator can be found in the northern skies on every cloudless night. As is generally known, says the Mechanical News, the group of fixed stars called the "Dipper" makes an apparent revolution toward the north star in every twenty-four hours, with the two stars forming the outer elevation of the bowl of the dipper pointing nearly directly to the polar star continuously.

If the position of the "pointers" is taken at any given hour, say six o'clock in the evening in winter time and as soon as it dark in the summer, the hour can thereafter be pretty accurately measured by the eye during the night. Frequent observations of positions will have to be made at the given hour, as, owing to the constant changing of the earth's position in space, the position of the "pointers" in relation to our point of observation and the star also changes. Observations taken during a year and impressed on the mind will make a very good time indicator of that part of celestial space.

A Paralyzing Pun.

He was one of those punsters who make puns even at funerals. Just like the man that John Dennis had in mind when, in 1691, he wrote: "A man who would make so vile a pun would not scruple to pick a pocket." He makes vile puns, mostly, but he makes a good one now and then. A man who makes many puns cannot help but make a good one once in a while. The particular pun which is to be given to the public in this paragraph was made in the office of a certain official who has a white beard long and flowing. The punster and a Rochester Union reporter entered the office together and together spoke to the official. The reporter noticed a hair on the official's shoulder and said: "Mr. —, there's a long, white hair on your coat; I'll take it off." The punster saw that his chance had come, and, gathering himself as a bloodthirsty mosquito does when about to bite an innocent maiden, blurted out: "White hair it away." Neither the official nor the reporter spoke for a moment. They were paralyzed by the desperate man's audacity.

The King of Ashantee's Wives.

In Ashantee no man is ever allowed to see any of the king's wives, and should he even accidentally see one his punishment is death. These wives during the working season attend to the king's plantations, but the rest of the time they live at Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, where they occupy two long streets.

AN EXAMPLE OF CONTENT.

An Artist Who Takes Pride in Nothing But His Work.

Perhaps the most conscientious workman in the world is still to be found in Japan, although the foreign demand for merely showy articles has proved somewhat corrupting, even to true artists. Yet, says the Youth's Companion, there are still men who are proud to spend infinite pains on a piece of work for which they will be, according to our ideas of good wages, inadequately paid.

The following instance is given of modest self-estimate, in the case of a man who is one of the most skillful and original artificers in the world, and whose works are everywhere admired.

This ivory carver sat in his little room, open to his little garden, chiseling upon a magnificent task, from which was just emerging a very graceful female figure. The ivory he held between his knees, and the tools were spread out at his side.

"How long will this take you?" was asked.

"About four months," he replied.

"And what is the proportion between the value of the material and the value of the labor in such a work as this when completed?"

"I paid one hundred and forty dollars for this piece of ivory," said he, "and four months' work at fifty dollars a month is two hundred dollars."

And this man was estimating his work at less than forty American dollars a month! His was the true artist's temperament, for he was willing to accept only what would supply him with the necessities of life, depending for his actual reward on the joy of seeking to do a perfect work.

"Are you not very sorry, sometimes," was asked, "to part with one of these works that have been companions and a part of your life for so long?"

He looked up for a minute at a great white lily nodding above him in the garden, and then gently shook his head. "No," he said, "I expect the next to be more beautiful still."

WAVES WITHOUT WIND.

Immense Upheavals of the Ocean from Mysterious Causes.

Occasionally there appears a great wave sweeping across the calm surface of the ocean in the fairest weather, and when no wind is blowing. There are few perils of the sea, says the Philadelphia Times, more to be dreaded than such a wave. Fortunately they are very rare, yet more than once a ship has encountered one. Only a short time ago the Efruria was met by a wave of this kind, which rolled upon her like a wall of water, and breaking against her sides, swept the deck with irresistible force, killing one sailor and seriously injuring others.

A smaller and less staunch vessel might have been overwhelmed and sent to the bottom by the blow.

The cause of these singular waves is believed to be some disturbance of a volcanic nature at the bottom of the sea. Volcanoes exist in the ocean as well as on land; in fact, nearly all the volcanoes known are on or near the seacoast. It is easy to see that an upheaval at the sea bottom may start a billow at the surface of the water when we remember that huge waves have been sent clear across the Pacific ocean to San Francisco by volcanic shakings of the earth on the borders of Asia.

The world under water is not only three times as extensive as that which is covered only with air, but it possesses many of the same great natural phenomena on a scale that is perhaps proportionately vast, but of whose existence we are made aware only by such indications as the volcanic ocean waves that ships occasionally encounter.

ONE OF NATURE'S CANTEENS.

Water Confined in a Stone for Thousands of Years.

A very remarkable curiosity occupies a little shelf at the geological survey. It is a lump of chalcodony as big as a child's fist, white and translucent. It is but a thin shell, and, when held to the light, is seen to be nearly filled with water, which flows about as the object is turned this way and that. What makes it interesting is that the water has undoubtedly been inclosed and hermetically sealed in this natural receptacle for thousands and thousands of years. Probably it was there long before Moses was born, and yet not a drop of it has evaporated. Originally there was a cavity in the rock, formed by a volcanic bubble. Water percolated into it, bringing in solution silica, which was deposited on the walls of the little hollow in a coating of chalcodony. At length it would have been filled up solid with beautiful crystals, forming one of those "recondes," as they are called, which are nature's treasury-caskets, found concealed in rocky formations where least expected and revealing wonders of brilliant color. Agates are made in the same fashion. However, in this instance the small channel by which the water flowed in and out became closed up in some way, and so the process stopped. After the lapse of no one can tell how many centuries, the stony mass containing the chalcodony chamber with its liquid contents was broken open and it fell out, being loose.

Thunder in Various Regions.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders ofttest, having thunderstorms ninety-seven days in the year. After it are Sumatra, with eighty-six days; Hindustan, with fifty-six; Borneo, with fifty-four; the gold coast, with fifty-two; and Rio de Janeiro, with fifty-one. In Europe, Italy occupies the first place, with thirty-eight days of thunder, while France and southern Russia have sixteen days, Great Britain and Switzerland seven days, and Norway only four days. Thunder is rare at Cairo, being heard only three days in the year, and is extremely rare in northern Turkistan and the polar regions. The northern limit of the region of thunderstorms passes by Cape Ogle, Iceland, Nova Zembla, and the coast of the Siberian sea.

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